

hard struggle, and now lies under sentence of *Ling Chi*—the slicing process, about which so much has been said and written. But in this particular case, an addition has been made to the customary form of punishment. After Mr. Tung has been scientifically sliced, and before life is extinct, he will be nailed to the top of his coffin, and placed in the open air until death comes to his relief.

THE TYPHOON.

GREAT DAMAGE AT WENCHOW.

From our Shanghai exchanges we learn that the typhoon of the 20th ult., which Dr. Dobie reported as having entered the southern part of the Formosa Channel, struck Wenchow, on the northern side of the Channel. The *Mercury* says that the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Hacking*, which arrived from Wenchow on the 29th ult., reports a terrific typhoon at that place on the 22nd inst. The country all round was several feet under water, and the people whose houses were flooded were drowned in great numbers. Numerous junks were during the night driven from their anchorage, and blown inland half a mile or more. Outside there were a great many native craft wrecked and their crews drowned. Dead bodies were continually carried down the river there, and greatest distress prevailed amongst the people along its banks. On her way up the *Hacking* passed several dead bodies, evidently of junksmen. She was fortunate in being safe at anchor during the worst part of the storm, which was one of the worst her officers ever experienced. She sustained no damage, though she dragged her anchor a little, and did not hear of any mishap to any foreign vessel.

A passenger, in account of the storm, says:—At 6 p.m. the wind blew with typhoon force from the N.W., with blinding rain up to 10 p.m. when it lulled down to dead calm, and we found that the steamer, having dragged close to the bank to the southward of the White Rock, and the sea breaking close to the steamer, during the lull, which lasted for about 30 minutes, Capt. Danielson had the anchor hove up and steamed out into the channel and dropped both anchors with 60 fathoms chain. In letting go the starboard anchor, and after some strain getting on to the port anchor and chain. At midnight the wind blew with terrific force from the S.W., with blinding rain and sea breaking over the vessel; steam was then ordered and the steamer against sea and wind with 75 fathoms of chain out, but unfortunately the vessel stranded at about 3 a.m. on the mud bank south of Hutau Island, and she bumped for about an hour, with sea breaking over the deck. At about 5 a.m. the flood made and the vessel was got off into deep water; pumps sounded no water in the hold. Still water very thick, and heavy rain, so that we could not proceed up river before 4 p.m. of the same day, and anchored at the Lower Anchorage for the night. At midnight the wind next morning from the S.W., and anchored off the Stilet at 8 a.m. I may mention that I have never seen such a terrific gale in all my travels, though having been to sea for many years, and experienced many typhoons in the China Sea; the rain was blinding and the gusts of wind were like thunder, and we had to get about the deck on hands and knees. Although we were sheltered by Hutau Island to the northward and shallow banks to the southward, still the sea was high and breaking over the vessel, and washing things about the deck and cabins. Great praise is due to Captain Danielson and his able officers for the admirable way in which they managed the steamer, and for all comforts meted out to the passengers. On going up Wenchow river we saw lots of wreckage all the way up to Wenchow, and the banks of the river showed indications of heavy sea and strong wind—as various houses were more or less damaged. It is reported that over 20 native crafts are sunk and many others damaged by the typhoon.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The steamer *Pollux* which left Hongkong for Wenchow on the 18th, was caught in the typhoon with the signal of distress flying when the *Kiangtzen* passed out on the 18th. Captain Pratt communicated with the *Pollux*, and her captain said he wanted to go into Ningpo, on which Captain Pratt told him that he had better wait till morning. There is no news as yet of the *Yokohama Maru*, and she was 65 hours out at 6 p.m. yesterday (29th). The *Yokohama Maru*, which left Kutchinotzu on Saturday, is also much overdue. She is, however, safe, for the agents received a telegram yesterday stating that she was at the Godown Island, having arrived which left Nagasaki after the *Yokohama Maru* did. The *Carmanthine* left Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on Monday, that is 13 hours after the Japanese boat, and she arrived here on Wednesday afternoon. Although she experienced a fresh N.E. gale there was nothing to deter her from proceeding on her voyage. The *Heer* left Nagasaki on Monday afternoon, and she arrived here safely yesterday morning. H.M.S. *Martin* leaves here this morning to look for the missing steamer, provided no news of her is previously received, and she will be sent on the same errand by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. On Sunday evening at Nagasaki, the barometer was down to 29.35 and there was a strong E.N.E. gale blowing, while the weather signal indicated that there was a typhoon south travelling N.E. and this was still up when the *Carmanthine* left. The *Yokohama Maru* was very deep when she left. Between the hours of 8 p.m. and midnight of Monday, the *Carmanthine* passed, and a steamer bound the same way as herself, but she did not show any signal of distress, so the "Shire" boat kept on her course.

THE BORNEO GOLDFIELDS.

The following interesting account of the Goldfields of Borneo, compiled by Mr. J. H. Moore, an old time journalist in the Straits Settlements, appears in an old book, published in Singapore in 1871.

The principal gold mines in Borneo are in the vicinity of Sambas. There is a mountain called Gunung Pandan, about eighty miles inland from this branch out three rivers, one leads to Mompara, one to Batu Bult, near Tanjong Mora, and one to Landak; the whole intermediate area between the above rivers is of a firm yellow argillaceous, schistose, or a ferruginous quartz, interspersed with horn and vitreous ores, of a remarkable dark reddish colour, abounding with the richest veins of gold, and equal, if not superior, to any mine extent. There are only fifty parents or mines now wrought in the whole kingdom of Sukadana, thirty of which are in the Sambas district, each mine having at least three hundred men (Chinese) employed in them. Their pay, one with another, is four dollars per mensem. The mines are rented from the Rajah at the rate of fifty bunks of gold per mensem per annum, besides a capitation tax of three dollars per head on every Chinaman. There are thirty thousand Chinese in the Sambas districts, and they feel themselves strong enough to oppose or evade this tax. It hence becomes a perpetual contest between greedy extortion on the one side, and avaricious chicanery on the other; there are besides about 15 thousand Malays, and Dayaks (Oraks).

The Landak gold mines are situated to the eastward of the town of Sambas, and are particularly rich and productive. The mines of

Siminis are one day's journey from Sambas river, below the town, and the mines are abundant. Salak, a river fifteen miles south of the Sambas river; it lies nearly forty miles up, but communicates with Sambas by another river; here the metal is found more abundant than anywhere else, and twenty thousand Chinese are found in this district. Montrade in three days' journey up the Mompara river it is under an independent Malay prince. So the accounts make the population of this district great, nearly fifty thousand Dayaks, Malays and Chinese, but perhaps half the number may be nearer the truth. These are chiefly employed on the gold mines, and in producing food for the miners; these mines, however, do not produce that quantity which they might under Chinese management.

Mandore is about a day's journey from Pontianak, and belongs to the Sultan. It is reckoned a very rich mine, though but recently wrought. There are as yet only twelve pairs of about two hundred men each, but it is capable of extension. Likewise are found in this district some very rich specimens of copper ore; it has as yet been worked to a small extent, but is deemed a much more productive article. The Sultan wishes, however, he had some boring utensils and an experienced miner to enable him to decide whether it would be worth working under the peculiar circumstances above mentioned. Numbers of Chinese are settled in this district, and the population is annually increasing.

About three days' journey up the Pongole river lies the district of Songo, with a population of twenty-five thousand souls, Dayaks, and a few Chinese, under a Malay and independent prince. The population is chiefly employed on the rich mines of gold in the neighbourhood, which is particularly pure and abundant; but the mines are not wrought with the same industry as those under Chinese management. The Dutch thought it of so much consequence as to keep a force at Songo and to place the present rajah on the musnud.

About two days' journey further up, lie another gold district called Santam, the inhabitants of which are also Dayaks. Beyond Santam, and higher up on the same river, lies the town Sukadana, abounding in gold, the inhabitants of which are also Dayaks.

Matan belongs to a rajah of that name; he had the title of rajah of Sukadana until driven out of the latter place by the Dutch, seventeen years ago. There are ten thousand Dayaks in this district, and a few Chinese and Malays. The mines of gold are abundant, and capable of becoming highly productive, as well as the mines of iron and unwrought tin, but the Sultan is much addicted to the use of opium, and hence neglects a valuable country, capable, under better management, of becoming the most valuable district in all Borneo.

About three days' journey from Pontianak lies the celebrated island of Landak, which, after Golconda, is the most valuable diamond mine. There are at least thirty thousand people, principally Dayaks, employed in the mines and agriculture; it belongs to a Malay prince raised to that musnud twenty-five years ago by the Dutch, through the agency of the present Sultan of Pontianak. Here also much gold is produced, and more might be under proper management.

There is a very valuable gold mine in North of Borneo at a place called Tampasuk, situated in the district ceded to the English by the Sultan of Sulu, but having become the principal pirate port on the coast, the working of the mine has been discontinued.

The whole production of the gold mines in Sukadana is said to be annually about 20 piculs, or a million of dollars, at twenty-five dollars a bunk; but no calculation of this sort can possibly be correct. Living as the Chinese do, under the rapacity of despotic and ferocious freebooters who are actuated by no principle of honor, justice, or good faith, it is their interest to conceal the riches they amass, not only to preserve themselves from the clutches of these tyrants, but as the most compact substance to transport to their native shores, to which they repair with the fruits of their industry by the annual junks that arrived at Pontianak, leaving the mines to new settlers; from two to three hundred leave Pontianak every year.

The standard of Slakow gold at Pontianak is affixed at 23 Spanish dollars the bunkal, of 2 dollars weight. The Songo and Landak is \$25 to the bunkal.

Not having had an opportunity of inspecting any of the gold mines personally, I know not if the ores readily melt of themselves, or whether they require the aid of any fluxes before the yield of metal; but I believe the principal action of the miners is directed to the rich veins of pure native gold, and that no operation is performed beyond that of pulverising and simple washing; all the gold about Pontianak being in fact, though some I have met with in Borneo proper, was run into bars. About Landak, where the diamonds are found, the whole of the stratum is observed to be a clay of a red burnt appearance, nearly to the same degree as that of burnt bricks, which gives to the rivers hereabouts a peculiar tinge. Whether this has been formed by the action of subterranean fire, or is the effect of volcanoes or earthquakes, I cannot decide; the latter are said to be frequently felt at Pontianak and at Sambas, and the former are said to exist in the central mountains of Borneo.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with Mattan is that the rajah possesses the finest and largest diamond in the world, which has hitherto been discovered. This diamond, which is said to be of the finest water, weighs 307 carats. The celebrated Pitt diamond weighs only 122 carats. The Mattan diamond is shaped like an egg, with an incident hollow next the smaller end. It was discovered at Landak about 90 years ago, and though the possession of it has occasioned numerous wars, it has been about 80 years in the possession of the Mattan family. Many years ago, the Governor of Batavia, sent a Mr. Stuart to ascertain the weight, quality, and value of this diamond, and to endeavour to purchase it, and in this mission he was accompanied by the present Sultan of Pontianak. After examining it, Mr. Stuart offered 150,000 dollars for it, and the Sultan, the sum to which he was limited, and in addition to this sum two war brigs, with their guns and ammunition, together with a certain number of great guns, and a quantity of powder and shot. The rajah, however, refused to deprive his family of so valuable a hereditary possession, on to which the Malays attach the miraculous power of curing all kinds of disease by means of the water in which it is dipped, and with which they imagine the fortune of the family is connected.

(The work from which the foregoing extracts have been taken, is now in the possession of Messrs. Powell & Co., Singapore.)

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility, Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co., (Limited), Agents in Hongkong and China.

Advertisements.

SETLAND LODGE.
No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 3rd September, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1088]

ST. JOHN LODGE.
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A N E M E R G E N C Y M E E T I N G of the above Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1101]

ARARAT LODGE OF ROYAL ARK MARINERS.

A MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th September, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1097]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOV. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO." Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at 10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LIPPAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1090]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO." Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1098]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE." Captain S. Rickard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 10th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1102]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Company's Steamers.

"ORION" are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are now being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as "The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns," Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained. This vessel brings on Cargo:—From Calcutta & Madras, ex S.S. "NIOBE," transhipped at Colombo. From Trieste, ex S.S. "IMPERATRIS," transhipped at Bombay. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods at the Wharf are at liberty to do so. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the Underwriters before noon, on the 9th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1099]

FOR SALE.

IRON WATER TANKS.

SOOCHOW BATH TUBS.

1,500 SELECTED BATH, TOILET, AND NURSERY SPONGES.

at the reduced price of 50 cents Each.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OP. CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1100]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY.

DAY SERVICE.

On and after the 5th September, 1889, one of the Company's Launches will run daily until further notice, every half hour, starting from Kowloon Point for Pedder's Wharf, at 6 A.M., and returning from Pedder's Wharf, at 6.15 A.M.

The Launch will leave Kowloon Point, at every hour and half hour, and Pedder's Wharf, every quarter past, and quarter to, the hour.

NOTICE SERVICE.

Leaves Kowloon 8.30, 10.30, 11.30

Pedder's Wharf 9 11 12

SCALE OF FARES.

DAY SERVICE.

For one Adult 10 Cents. Per Month, \$2.00

"Under 10 5 " 1.00

"Chinese Steerage, 2 " 0.50 Cents.

"Servants, 2 " 0.50 "

"Sedan Chairs, 15 " 1.50 "

"Soldiers, Sailors or Police (in uniform) half fare.

Family Tickets may be arranged at the Company Office.

NOTICE SERVICE.—All Passengers, whether Subscribers or otherwise, will be charged 20 cents each way.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, and cancels all previous ones. By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1094]

Intimations.

M. M. O. A.

UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital. Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers. Terms Moderate. JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

J. A. CLARK, Teacher of Officers and Engineers. Above Address. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1092]

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 12.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1051]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th September, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1036]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, D'Almeida Street, on the 17th day of September next, at NOON.

By Order of the Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary. Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1066]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Tls. 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. MATLAND & Co.

H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

E. J. HOGG, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

PROPERTIES bought and sold.

ESTATES MANAGED, and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [938]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LEE SING, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage on Land, Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [1114]

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG, No. 8, Queen's Road Central, PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bedrooms with all comforts. A good table kept. Table d'hôte:—Breakfast, 8.30 A.M.; Tiffin, 1 P.M.; Dinner, 7.30.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates. Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters. Continental languages spoken. Mrs. BOHM, Proprietress. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1352]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MAGNIFICENT ROOMS in the NEW WING, are now open and afford increased Accommodation for Private Tiffin and Dinner Parties, Balls, Public Meetings, &c., &c. The Hotel supplies Picnic and Shooting Parties with every requisite at the shortest notice, and on most moderate terms. The Hotel also offers to its Constituents and Supporters the best Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stores, &c., &c., specially selected by its Representatives in London and on the Continent of a quality and at prices that distance Competition. For prices list and particulars, Apply to C. M. ROBERTS, Manager. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1086]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FAIR CUP.

SEVEN Shots at 200 Yards; position, Standing.

Seven Shots at 300 yards; position, sittings or kneeling.

To be won 3 times before coming any member's absolute property.

Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Second Competition will take place next SATURDAY, 7th day of September, at 4.15 P.M. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents entrance fee not later than 5 P.M., next FRIDAY, 6th day of Sept. mber.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1078]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store Keeper, to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, at NOON, at H. M. NAVAL YARD.

Sundry Naval and Virtually Condemned Stores Comprising:—

OLD IRON, HOSES, CLOCKS, LAMPS, &c.

About 8 Tons BRASS TUBES.

About 3 Tons COPPER SHEATHING. &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1096]

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LOTS OF LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT, SHAMEN (CANTON), ON

WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1889, at 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

THE LOTS of LAND Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 6, 7, 8, and 10 to 23, which form the French Concession of SHAMEN (Canton) shall be leased for the term of Ninety-nine Years by Public Auction, under the subjoined conditions:—

I.—With a view to acquire the right to appear as a bidder in the sale by auction, every party having interest therein shall forward a request in writing to the French Consul at Canton signifying therein that he has taken cognizance of the sale and that he binds himself to observe and perform the said conditions.

II.—The deeds shall consist of extracts of the respective reports of the auction, and these deeds, in which shall be vested the rights of the purchaser, shall be delivered to the purchaser concerned upon payment of the purchase money and of the fees which shall be claimed by the French Consulate.

III.—The purchaser shall bind himself to erect, within the limit of two years from the time of his entrance into possession, on the site of the lot purchased by him, either godowns or dwelling houses or any other buildings whatsoever in proof of actual possession.

IV.—The purchaser shall, during the said term above mentioned, have the option to assign, sublet or transfer the said lot or any part thereof to any person irrespective of French or other nationality, but he shall not will, during the said term, assign, sublet or transfer the said premises or any part thereof unto any native of China

